



Wallasey Local Board.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

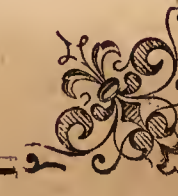

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1893.

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# URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WALLASEY.

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Annual Report for 1893, by the Medical Officer of Health.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1893.

At the end of 1892, the estimated population was 35,000, and at the end of 1893, I estimate it at 36,000. This is probably rather under than over the actual population, for I continue to allow only 5·1 for each house, while it was 5·2 at the Census. It will be remembered, however, that the average number per house was diminishing during the 10 years preceding the Census, and as the average increase of the population during that decade was 1,200 per annum, it is safer to keep the increase down to 1,000, at all events for purposes of calculating vital statistics. Again, the following table shows that while in 1892 there was an increase of inhabited houses amounting to 391, for 1893 the increase was only 106, and on this account also I have thought it wise to keep the estimate low. Considering the amount of building everywhere apparent, one is rather surprised to find a comparative decrease in the number of inhabited houses, but the figures are those supplied by the Accountant from the Rate books, and the most reliable I can get.

TABLE I.—Showing Increase of Population since Census.

	Date.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Persons per House.	Population.
Census,	1891	6,364	5·2	33,227
January,	1892	6,537	5·2	33,992
„	1893	6,928	5·1	35,332
„	1894	7,124	5·1	36,332

The mean population at the middle of 1893 is therefore taken as 35,500, and on this number all calculations are based. This makes no allowance for the floating population in the docks, and in that portion of the river included in our district, but this population is of such a variable character that it is safer to omit it in our calculations.



The number of Deaths in 1893 was 641, compared with 535 in 1892, an increase of 106. This gives a Death-Rate of 18·05 per 1,000 per annum, as against 15·50 in 1892—an increase of 2·55 per 1,000. The Report will show later on under what headings this increase took place.

The Death-Rate for England and Wales was 19·2, as compared with 19·0 in 1892. The Urban Death-Rate was 20·2, and in the Rural Districts 17·4 per 1,000. Our Death-Rate is therefore 1·2 below the General English Rate, 2·2 below the Urban Rate, but 0·6 above the Rural Rate.

Our average Death-Rate for the last ten years (1883-1892) was 16·18 per 1,000, compared with 18·05 for 1893—*i.e.* the rate for last year was 1·87 above the mean of the preceding 10 years.

Of the Deaths—307 were Males, and 334 Females.

The Births numbered 1,108, compared with 1,078 in 1892—an increase of 30. This gives a Birth-Rate of 31·21 per 1,000, as against 31·24 in the preceding year. The natural increase in population—*i.e.* the excess of Births over Deaths—is 467, as against 543 in 1892. The Birth-Rate in England and Wales for 1893 was 30·8, so that our Birth-Rate is 0·4 above the General English Rate.

Of the Births—562 were Males, and 546 Females.

The annexed Table gives a summary since 1887 of the number of Births and Deaths with the corresponding rates :—

TABLE II.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Births	880	895	957	953	994	1078	1108
Birth-Rate	28·85	28·41	29·44	29·32	29·67	31·24	31·21
Deaths	542	454	520	550	594	535	641
Death-Rate	17·77	14·41	16·00	16·92	17·73	15·50	18·05

TABLE III.—Shows the distribution of the Births in the different Townships, since 1888 :—

	Births.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe		447	487	483	526	599	570
Liscard ...	...	386	404	407	401	416	463
Wallasey ...	...	62	66	63	67	63	75

This shows that Poulton-cum-Seacombe has 107 more Births than Liscard though with a considerably smaller population.

TABLE IV.—Shows the number of Deaths in the different Townships since 1890, with the corresponding rates :—

Deaths.	Poulton-cum-Seacombe.	Liscard.	Wallasey.
1890	255 (—17·63)	259 (—16·10)	36 (—18·36)
1891	275 (—18·39)	285 (—17·22)	34 (—17·00)
1892	264 (—17·03)	244 (—14·35)	27 (—13·5)
1893	308 (—19·24)	294 (—16·95)	39 (—17·72)

The number of Deaths for the Townships as given above, does not correspond with that given in the large printed sheet, or in the sheet marked **A**, because fatal cases in Hospitals are here referred to the Townships whence they came.

TABLE V.—Population of the Townships.

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Estimated at Middle of 1893.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	7,640	14,900	15,950
Liscard . . . . .	11,612	16,356	17,350
Wallasey ... ..	1,940	1,971	2,200

Full information is given in the large sheet as to the number of Males and Females, the different Ages at Death, the Townships in which the Deaths took place, as well as the Deaths in Public Institutions (Hospitals, &c.) and amongst Non-Residents ; likewise as to the number of Deaths in each month and each quarter, with a detailed classification of the different causes of Death. Table A gives Mortality Statistics for the different Townships and Public Institutions, including Hospitals, and also Zymotic Statistics. Table B deals with Sickness Statistics, apart from Mortality Returns, and is modelled now to suit the information derived from the Infectious Diseases' Notification Act, so as to give the notified cases of each disease in the different Townships, and the number removed to the Isolation Hospital. It also gives details as to Population and Births, which are found in the text of my Report. Tables A and B are not printed in the Report.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Mortality in the different Quarters of the Year.

1891.	Quarters :	1st—143	2nd—166	3rd—115	4th—170
1892.	„	„ —157	„ —126	„ —133	„ —119
1893.	„	„ —109	„ —172	„ —179	„ —181

The Mortality was therefore least in the first quarter and increased with each succeeding quarter.

I give here the usual Meteorological Table furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Plummer of Bidston Observatory :

Latitude 53° 24' 4" North, Longitude 3° 4' 17" West.

Height of Barometer above the mean level of the sea 201 feet.

TABLE VII.—

Date, 1893.	Mean Temp. Degrees.	Mean Barometer Inches.	Rain Inches.
January	37·5	30·057	1·467
February	41·2	29·633	2·873
March	46·5	30·093	0·531
April	51·0	30·172	0·500
May	55·5	30·054	1·657
June	61·2	29·995	1·545
July	61·9	29·879	3·136
August	63·7	29·981	2·336
September	56·0	29·827	3·401
October	51·2	29·810	2·640
November	42·3	30·017	1·420
December	42·6	29·895	3·031
			<hr/> 24·537 <hr/>

It is most interesting to compare this table as regards Temperature and Rainfall with that of the preceding year. The results are given



below—the sign + meaning an increase for 1893, and the sign – a decrease for 1893, as compared with the corresponding month of 1892.

1893.	Mean Temp. in Degrees.	Rainfall in Inches.
January	+0.3	-1.360
February	+2.2	+1.135
March	+8.2	-0.931
April	+4.9	-1.031
May	+1.9	-0.966
June	+4.5	-1.767
July	+4.2	+0.737
August	+4.4	-1.233
September	+1.5	+0.302
October	+5.4	-3.751
November	-2.6	-0.515
December	+5.1	+0.793
Total	<u>+39.9</u>	<u>-8.495 inches.</u>

This comparison shows clearly the great and continued rise of Temperature, only one month (November) giving a lower Temperature in 1893—while in only 4 months was the rainfall greater in 1893 than in 1892, and for the whole year 8.495 inches less rain fell. The most marked effect of this great rise in Temperature with small Rainfall was the early prevalence of Zymotic Diarrhœa, which began in June and continued right on to December, causing numerous deaths as will be detailed further on. Contrary to what one would have anticipated, there was no great diminution in deaths from diseases of the Respiratory organs.

The next Table gives the Mortality (from all causes) under one year, the so-called infant Mortality, which is always looked on as an important index to the healthiness and sanitary condition of a locality. It also gives the number of deaths under 5 years of age.

TABLE VIII.—

	Infants under one year.	Rate of Infant Mortality per cent. of Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Under five years.
1889	125	24.03	130.6	192
1890	130	23.63	136.4	205
1891	134	22.55	134.8	217
1892	123	22.99	114.1	186
1893	167	26.05	150.7	233

The rate of Infant Mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 Births was 159 compared with 150.7 in our District, and it should be noted that the general rate includes Rural as well as Urban rates.

It will be seen from the above Table that there was a very great increase in the Infantile Mortality, viz :—44 more cases.

Under Diarrhœa there were 19 more deaths of infants.

„	Bronchitis	...	...	...	8
„	Convulsions	..	..	...	7
„	Atrophy and Debility	...	...	...	19
„	Ill-defined	...	...	..	5

While there were 7 fewer from Premature Birth.



Out of the total number of deaths, 143 were over 60 years of age (exactly the same as last year) and of these 8 were over 85.

Only 4 out of the 641 deaths were not certified either by a registered Medical Practitioner or by a Coroner, which gives a per centage of only 0·63 uncertified deaths compared with 2·5 in England and Wales. Fifty-three inquests were held during the year as against 45 in each of the 2 previous years. This gives a per centage of 8·2 of the deaths compared with 5·8 for England and Wales. Our large drowning fatality amounting to 12 (as in the previous year) raises the per centage, for, deducting these, the per centage is 6·3. Nine of the drowning cases were those of Non-residents. Our peculiar position, in being almost surrounded by sea, river or docks, accounts for the numerous cases of drowning.

I now give an analysis of the large sheet, which supplies a complete statement of particulars of all the deaths during the year. The subjoined tabular synopsis gives a useful survey of the different classes of diseases, with the mortality of each, both in absolute numbers and in rates per 1,000 per annum. It also gives the mortality of the leading forms under each class with the exception of Zymotics, which are given in fuller detail in the succeeding table.

TABLE IX.

Classes.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
ZYMOTICS ... ..	71—2·18	50—1·53	69—2·05	71—2·05	80—2·25
CONSTITUTIONAL ... ..	89—2·7	77—2·2	85—2·5	75—2·17	102—2·87
Cancer ... ..	21	17	19	27	24
Phthisis... ..	47	39	39	31	59
LOCAL DISEASES ... ..	242—7·4	275—8·0	290—8·6	258—7·47	282—7·94
Apoplexy ... ..	23	11	24	22	17
Convulsions ... ..	13	21	26	17	23
Brain Disease includ- ing Meningitis ...	28	14	24	24	38
Heart Disease ... ..	39	48	34	44	49
Bronchitis ... ..	47	57	64	47	45
Pneumonia .. ..	20	38	48	34	33
Liver Disease ... ..	11	7	8	6	7
Bright's Disease ...	7	6	3	7	6
DEVELOPMENTAL ... ..	76—2·3	98—3·0	76—2·2	86—2·49	113—3·18
Premature Birth... ..	16	19	21	25	18
Old Age ... ..	25	33	24	26	45
Atrophy & Debility	25	38	24	24	40
DROWNING ... ..	13	9	14	12	12

On examining Table IX, we find that there were 9 more deaths from the principal Zymotics. This class is dealt with in detail a little later on. Under Constitutional Diseases, there were 27 more deaths mostly under the head of Phthisis, which caused 59 deaths as against 31 in 1892, and this too in spite of the warmer prevailing temperature. Under Local Diseases, there was an increase of 24—14 more coming under Meningitis and Brain Disease, 5 more under Heart Disease and 9 more under Enteritis, while a slight decrease was noted under some headings.

It is noteworthy that the deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia were practically the same as last year, in spite of the mildness of the different seasons—a rather unexpected result.

Under Developmental Diseases, 27 more deaths occurred—19 of the increase being due to Old Age, 16 to Atrophy and Debility, while there were 7 less from Premature Birth; under Violent Deaths there was a decrease of 5.

The next Table shows the deaths from Zymotics, confining the term to those reckoned in the Registrar-General's Returns and in all health reports. The full list of Zymotics is given in the large printed sheet, which will be found at the end of the Report.

TABLE X.—Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotics	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Total ... ..	46	71	50	69	71	80
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	15	3	10	4	31	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	15	12	7	3	2
Diphtheria and Croup ..	5	3	3	11	6	9
Whooping Cough ... ..	11	19	8	17	7	12
Fever (Typhoid) ... ..	9	12	9	20	20	23
Diarrhoea ... ..	4	18	8	10	4	33
Cholera (Simple) ... ..	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 of population	1·46	2·18	1·53	2·05	2·05	2·25
English Rate do.	1·77	2·10	2·03	1·83	1·90	2·47

Table X shows that the deaths from the seven principal Zymotics numbered 80 as against 71 in 1892, giving a Zymotic Rate of 2·25 per 1,000 as against 2·05 in the preceding year.

Our Average Zymotic Rate for the last 10 years (1883-1892) was 2·02, as compared with 2·25 in 1893. The Zymotic Rate in England and Wales was 2·47 per 1,000, *i.e.*, 0·22 more than ours, but the General English Rate includes Rural as well as Urban Rates and is thus sensibly lowered.

The next Table shows where and when the deaths from the principal Zymotics took place, and this should be studied in conjunction with the map, which brings the same thing out in a more striking way, a distinguishing mark being allotted to each disease. Mr. Salmon kindly looks after the preparation and marking of this map in accordance with the subjoined list.

TABLE XI.—Shows Localities of Fatal Zymotic Cases.

MEASLES.

(1) July ... Richmond Street, Liscard.

SCARLET FEVER.

(1) April ... Mill Lane Hospital from Derby Street, Seacombe.

(2) May ... Byerley Street, Seacombe.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

(1) April ... Church Road, Seacombe.

(2) „ ... Edgmond Street, „

(3) „ ... Palermo Street, „

(4) „ ... Mill Lane Hospital from Shaw Street, Seacombe.

(5) „ ... Palermo Street, Seacombe.

(6) May ... Birkenhead Road, „

(7) June ... Belle Vue Road, „

(8) April ... Hatherley Street, „

(9) October .. Charlotte Road, Liscard.



### WHOOPIING COUGH.

(1)	February ...	Oakdale Road, Seacombe.
(2)	April ...	Havelock Street, „
(3)	„ ...	Brighton Street, „
(4)	May ..	Shakespeare Road, „
(5)	June ...	Hatherley Street, „
(6)	„ ...	Thomas Buildings, „
(7)	„ ...	Brighton Street, „
(8)	August ...	Rappart Road, „
(9)	September...	The Village, Liscard.
(10)	„ ...	„ „
(11)	October ...	Chapel House, Seacombe.
(12)	November...	The Village, Wallasey.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

(1)	March ...	Mill Lane Hospital from Falkland Road, Seacombe.
(2)	„ ...	„ „ „ Sea View Road, Liscard.
(3)	April ...	„ „ „ St. Mary's Road „
(4)	May ...	Elgin Drive, Liscard.
(5)	„ ...	Mill Lane Hospital from Hope Street, Liscard.
(6)	June ...	„ „ „ Walmsley Street, „
(7)	„ ...	„ „ „ Prospect Place, „
(8)	July ...	Port View, Seacombe.
(9)	„ ...	Mill Lane Hospital from Tower Street, Liscard.
(10)	August ...	Richmond Street, Liscard.
(11)	„ ...	Mill Lane Hospital from Bosnia Street, Seacombe.
(12)	September...	„ „ „ Albermarle Road, Seacombe.
(13)	October ...	Manor Road, Liscard.
(14)	„ ...	Martins Lane, „
(15)	„ ...	Virginia Road, „
(16)	November...	Thomas Buildings, Seacombe.
(17)	„ ...	Manor Road, Liscard.
(18)	September...	„ „
(19)	November...	Bosnia Street, Seacombe.
(20)	December ...	Oakdale. „
(21)	„ ...	Mount Road, Liscard.
(22)	„ ...	Mill Lane Hospital from Grosvenor Road, Liscard.
(23)	„ ...	„ „ „ Hawthorndale Road, Seacombe.

### DIARRHŒA.

(1)	June ...	Meadow Street, Liscard.
(2)	„ ...	Hope Street, „
(3)	July ...	Osborn Road, „
(4)	„ ...	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(5)	„ ...	Granville Terrace, Wallasey.
(6)	„ ...	Field Road, Liscard.
(7)	„ ...	Wood Lane, Wallasey.
(8)	„ ...	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(9)	„ ...	Field Road, Liscard.
(10)	„ ...	Hatherley Street, Seacombe.
(11)	„ ...	Leasowe Road, Wallasey.
(12)	„ ...	Jack-on's Cottage, Seacombe.
(13)	„ ...	Sandy Lane, Wallasey.
(14)	„ ...	Meadow Street, Liscard.
(15)	„ ...	Gladstone Road, Seacombe.
(16)	August ...	Cherry Bank Road, „
(17)	„ ...	Rocklands, Wallasey.
(18)	„ ...	Rossett Place, Liscard.
(19)	„ ...	Waverley Street, Seacombe.
(20)	„ ...	Wheatland Lane, „
(21)	„ ...	Bosnia Street, „
(22)	„ ...	Leasowe Road, Wallasey.



(23)	August	...	Milton Road, Seacombe.
(24)	"	...	Hatherley Street, "
(25)	September...		Seymour Place, Liscard.
(26)	"	...	Oakdale Road Seacombe.
(27)	October	...	Prescott Street, Liscard.
(28)	November...		Havelock Street, Seacombe.
(29)	"	...	Byron Street, "
(30)	"	...	Victoria Road, "
(31)	December	...	Melrose Terrace, Liscard.
(32)	"	...	Suttons Cottage, "
(33)	"	..	St. Albans Road, "

The next table shows the total number of cases of Infectious Disease reported during the year under the Infectious Diseases' Notification Act, with the Townships in which they occurred.

TABLE XII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Urban District of Wallasey during the Year 1893:—

Townships	...	...		Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid.	Puerperal.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	{	Under 5 Years.	—	2	—	4	12	7	—	
		Over 5 Years.	1	15	1	31	45	54	4	
Liscard.	{	Egremont ...	Under 5 Years.	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
			Over 5 Years.	—	7	—	2	9	8	—
	{	Liscard ...	Under 5 Years.	—	1	1	2	4	2	—
			Over 5 Years.	—	7	—	9	19	58	1
	{	New Brighton	Under 5 Years.	—	—	—	1	8	1	—
			Over 5 Years.	—	3	—	2	20	20	—
Wallasey	...	...	Under 5 Years.	—	—	—	1	—	—	
			Over 5 Years.	—	1	—	4	1	2	1
Totals	{	Under 5 Years.	—	3	2	7	29	10	—	
		Over 5 Years.	1	33	1	48	94	122	6	

Tables X and XI. show that Typhoid and Diarrhœa were by far the most fatal of the Zymotics, causing 56 out of the 80 deaths, while last year Measles and Typhoid were the most fatal Zymotic diseases. There was no fatal case of Small-pox, but one case was notified in May. This was a man living in James Street, Seacombe, employed at the Gandy Belt Manufactory. The source of the infection could not be traced. He had been away in Stourbridge on business for his firm, but on communicating with the Medical Officer of Health there, I learned no case of Small-pox had been known in that locality, and the probability is he caught it either in Liverpool or Birkenhead. As soon as the nature of the case was recognized by the Medical Attendant, he was removed to Mill Lane Hospital. All the inmates of his house were promptly vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator of his district and I vaccinated all the Hospital Attendants who had not been previously re-vaccinated. The man himself bore no vaccination marks and it turned into a case of con-

fluent small-pox, but he fortunately recovered. No second case occurred owing to prompt and efficient isolation and vaccination of those who had been exposed to the infection. Without an Infectious Hospital in readiness, this case would have caused great anxiety, other cases might have arisen from it and an epidemic might have started, as has been seen so frequently in many parts of the country during the last two years. In some Urban Authorities with comparatively small populations, the expense of such a small-pox epidemic has mounted to thousands of pounds, and after all this they have then only commenced to erect a permanent Infectious Hospital, having learnt by dire experience that it is better and more economical to be prepared beforehand.

Measles caused only one death during the year, and Scarlet Fever only two—a very unusual record with a population of 36,000.

The mortality from Measles is thus only 0·02 per 1,000, and the mortality from Scarlatina is only 0·05 per 1,000, compared with an English rate of 0·38 and 0·23 per 1,000 respectively.

One hundred and twenty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, giving a mortality of only 1·6 per cent. of all cases occurring, as against 49 notifications in 1892, with 3 deaths and a mortality per cent. of 6·1.

The mortality was thus exceptionally low, showing that the cases were of a very mild nature, as a general rule.

Twenty-one cases were treated in Mill Lane Hospital, with 1 death. Cases were notified every month, but the disease became much more prevalent in the last quarter, October yielding 17 notifications, November 20, and December 25. These cases in the end of the year were mostly from Seacombe, where the fever was thus passing into an epidemic form, to be continued in the current year. As usual in such cases, careful disinfection of the premises and of infected articles was carried out by the Board's Sanitary Officers, and notices were sent to the school attended by children from infected households.

Diphtheria caused 7 deaths, and Croup (Membranous or Diphtheritic)

2. All the fatal Diphtheria cases were in Seacombe, 5 occurring in April, 1 in May, and 1 in June. This gives a mortality of 0·19 per 1,000 for Diphtheria, compared with an English rate of 0·20; 36 cases were notified, giving a mortality per cent. of 19·4. I have gone into the details of all these notified cases, as derived from the Reports made by the Inspectors, with the following results. In April there was a group of 7 cases all closely following one another, and all in Seacombe. Five of these cases attended one public school; the sixth was a younger brother infected from one of the above, and the seventh lived close to one of the other children. There were 5 deaths in this small group out of the total number of 7 deaths for the year. On visiting this school it was found that both for boys and girls, the old privy system was in use, and the privies were in a foul and offensive condition. It is impossible to say whether or not this was the cause, because it is well known that Diphtheria spreads rapidly in a school, given a case to start it, for a child will often attend for a day or two after the mischief has started in the throat, and readily conveys it to those sitting next it. The School



Authorities were at once apprised of the state of matters and willingly and promptly adopted the suggested sanitary improvements, introducing the trough system, which is by far the best for public elementary schools. No more cases have occurred among pupils of this school.

In May, two cases occurred, both attending a small private school. In 5 other cases complaints were made of offensive smells from the sewer manholes close to the house, and in one case in Victoria Road, Seacombe, the sewer had overflowed into the cellar, leaving a copious and foul deposit, giving rise to offensive smells in the house.

Whooping Cough caused 12 deaths as against 7 in 1892. This gives a Death-Rate of 0·38 per 1,000, as against 0·20 in the previous year, the English Rate being 0·32 per 1,000. Nine of the deaths were in Seacombe, 2 in Liscard, and 1 in Wallasey. This Zymotic, like Measles and Diarrhœa, is not notified under the Act. Diarrhœa (see Tables X and XI) caused 33 deaths, compared with 4 in 1892, giving a rate of 0·92 per 1,000, as against 0·11 in the previous year, the English rate being 0·98 per 1,000. Of these 14 were in Seacombe, 0 in Egremont, 4 in Liscard proper, 9 in New Brighton, and 6 in Wallasey. Two rapidly fatal cases in Wallasey occurred close to a foul smelling and untrapped gully, which has since been put right. The extreme heat and dryness of the summer account for the prevalence and fatality of this disease, which is a constant accompaniment of these conditions. As might have been expected from the early onset of both heat and drought (as evidenced by the Meteorological Table No. VII) the deaths commenced as early as June. The epidemic was very prevalent in the low lying parts of Wallasey, and it appeared to me that this might be due to the excess of decomposing vegetable matter there, with small fall for water in the ditches and low lying grounds.

Influenza once more appeared in an epidemic form, extending from March to May, and again appeared in November and December, constituting the 4th and 5th visitations of this extraordinary disease. There were 3 deaths during the earlier epidemic, and 9 in the later, making 12 in all ascribed to this disease, compared with 8 deaths in 1892, and 20 in 1891.

No case of Typhus was reported, which is a matter for congratulation.

Our district was fortunate also in having no case of Cholera. All persons landing in or coming to our district from ships hailing from infected ports are notified to the Clerk to the Board, and are visited by the Inspector, but nothing suspicious arose in connection with any such person. Last year I described the re-modelling of the Port Sanitary Authority, and the system has worked without any hitch as regards our district.

Typhoid Fever was prevalent during the whole of 1893 and caused 23 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·64 per 1,000, compared with 0·57 in 1892 and 0·59 in 1891. The English Fever Rate (including Typhus) was 0·23 for 1893.



One hundred and thirty-two cases (including fatal ones) were notified, as against 62 in 1892, giving a mortality of 17·42 per cent. of notified cases compared with 32·25 per cent. in 1892, so that though the number of notified cases was almost double that of 1892, the deaths were only 3 more, and therefore the disease was not of so fatal a type.

Table XI shows the localities of the fatal cases with the months when they occurred, and Table XII gives the number of all the notified cases with Townships. I also add a Table (No. XIII) to show the number notified each Month, with their localities.

TABLE XIII.

Typhoid Notifica- tions in 1893.			Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Seacombe	...	...	4	0	2	1	5	1	13	8	5	6	7	9	61
LISCARD.	Egremont	...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	8
	Liscard Proper	...	1	0	2	1	1	5	4	4	8	7	6	1	40
	New Brighton	...	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	21
Wallasey	..	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
															132

Table XI shows that 8 deaths occurred in Seacombe, and 15 in Liscard Township, divided as follows: 0 in Egremont, 10 in Liscard proper, and 5 in New Brighton. (For exact localities see Table XI and also Map). Among the fatal cases in Seacombe 2 were probably imported, in Liscard 1, and in New Brighton 2. All in New Brighton were in the lower portion, except 1 imported case landed from a steamer. It will be noticed that no fatal case occurred in January and February, while the deaths were pretty evenly distributed among the remaining months.

The warm weather commencing in February and extending right on to the end of October and in a lesser degree to the end of the year even, had, almost certainly, an important bearing in the production of the numerous cases of this Fever.

The exceptionally low rainfall (24·53 inches) materially contributed to this result, as there were very few occasions when the rainfall was so sudden and copious as to thoroughly flush out the drains and sewers. Thus, when the poison of Typhoid was carried into a drain or sewer, it had a much better chance than usual of lying undisturbed, while the prolonged rise of temperature undoubtedly favoured rapid multiplication of the germs. If as a next step, sewer-gas, laden with these germs, escapes from the sewer into a house through defective fittings or into the air surrounding a house and so is breathed for some time, one can see how the disease spreads.

All these conditions are much aggravated where a block in a drain or sewer occurs or where owing to bad gradients the flow is much retarded or stagnant. These considerations I believe largely account for a fact which

I have now to draw attention to, viz :—the occurrence of sharply localized outbreaks in 3 or 4 localities as compared with the isolated cases of previous years, where at all events it was difficult to show a connection of cause and effect between the different cases. I have given an account of these in separate reports to your Committee and may now recapitulate them briefly.

The first was in Beaconsfield Road, Seacombe, and the 2 short streets leading (and drained) into it, called Servia and Bosnia Streets, with one side of Thomas's Buildings also drained into Beaconsfield Road. One case was reported in Beaconsfield Road in the middle of May and in July and August 11 cases followed in this group all having a common outlet for their drains into Beaconsfield Road sewer. This sewer was found to have a very defective fall being quite stagnant in parts, and the sewer common to the South side of Beaconsfield Road and the North side of Thomas's Buildings was found to be choked and faulty. These sewers were all promptly relaid with better gradients and no case has been reported since from any of these streets.

The second localized outbreak was in Tower Street and Rossett Place, Liscard, in June and July. The sewer draining the houses in Tower Street, where the cases occurred, ran out to join the Rossett Place sewer, and the former was found to be quite blocked. These sewers were also promptly relaid and the defects remedied. The third outbreak was in the group of houses known as Stone Cottages at the Liscard Village end of Manor Road. In all 10 cases occurred in September and October. The sewer draining these cottages runs down the back passage and out into Manor Road, and on the occurrence of the outbreak, it was opened in 4 places to ascertain its condition. It was flowing freely except in one place where there was a lack of fall and this was remedied. These cottages have outside water closets and as far as one can ascertain, the infection spread by sewer air getting into the backyards and probably into the houses carrying with it the poison of the Fever. All these cases point to the strong necessity for efficient disinfection of the excretions in Typhoid Fever, and the Local Board is always ready to supply disinfectants, with instructions for use in such cases

As in former years, I have been unable to trace any connection between the milk or water supply in the way of causing this disease. Some of the Sanitary defects have been already described in connection with the sewers, and I have also tabulated all the defects found by the Inspector in the houses examined, but the enumeration of these would occupy too much space. Among them may be mentioned choking of the w.c. drain, broken w.c. traps and connections, and other broken traps allowing sewer gas to escape ; rain pipes running direct into drains and so allowing sewer gas to escape through defective joints, often placed near windows, while in some cases there were complaints of offensive smells from manholes in front of the house. Notices were promptly served to remedy all defects found, not only in houses visited on account of the outbreak of Typhoid Fever, but in all where Infectious disease was notified. It will thus be seen that an immense amount of good work is being done by the Sanitary Department. In addition to these inspections,



flushing of the house drains with disinfectants was carried out twice or thrice weekly, where cases of Infectious disease occurred. Last year I had to record some good work in the re-construction of sewers, and a good deal has been done in the same direction during the past year. Besides the sewers mentioned above as being entirely re-laid, those in William Street and Ellis Street, Seacombe, were re-laid, also part of Grosvenor Road and Seabank Road sewers (New Brighton), viz. 120 yds. and 145 yds.

Further, the sewers in Seymour Street and Seymour Place, East

„	„	Passage between Egerton Street and Tollemache Street
„	„	„ „ Clwyd Street and Pleasant Street
„	„	„ to rear of Catherine Street, New Brighton
„	„	Part of Mount Road (110 yards)
„	„	Passage between King Street and Wright Street
„	„	„ to rear of Granville Terrace, Wallasey
„	„	„ to rear of Gladstone Road, Seacombe
„	„	Part of Mill Lane, Liscard
„	„	Charles Street, Egremont
„	„	Part of Demesne Street, Seacombe
„	„	Rossett Place, Liscard
„	„	Part of Manor Road, Liscard, to replace an old rubble drain.

The systematic flushing of House Drains has again been carried out, the flushing gangs being instructed to visit every house twice during the year. As often stated by me, I am anxious to see this practice carried out more frequently—at least once every quarter, as I consider it to be of the greatest value, not only for the purpose of thoroughly washing out the whole system of house drains, but also for detecting choked drains, gullies, or intercepting traps. I think, too, a great advantage would follow some regular system of flushing the sewers, as the above remarks only apply to house drains, and perhaps when the new supply of water is available, this may be adopted.

In some towns of France, a new experiment has been tried for flushing and thoroughly disinfecting drains, called, after its inventor, the Hermite System. Sea water is submitted to electrolysis, the result being that the electricity develops free oxygen and chlorine in their most active condition; the water is then used for sewers, drains, &c., and the results in the way of destroying all odour and poisonous germs are said to be most extraordinary. Hitherto it has not been tried in this country, but Worthing, which suffered so severely from Typhoid in the Summer and Autumn of 1893, is introducing the system, and its experience will be watched with the greatest interest. It may be that a seaboard district like ours will ultimately be able to avail itself of this powerful aid to cleanse its sewers, and so improve its general health.

Mill Lane Hospital for Infectious Diseases was of the greatest service during the past year, especially for cases of Typhoid and Scarlatina. Sixty-two patients were admitted, compared with 39 in 1892, and particulars are given in the following Table.



TABLE XIV.—Cases treated in Mill Lane Hospital.

	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe }	1	1 (with 1 death)	4 (with 1 death)	12 (with 4 deaths)
Egremont ...	0	1 ..	3 ...	1 (with 0 death)
Liscard proper	0	1 ...	8 ...	12 (with 5 deaths)
New Brighton	0	0 ...	6 ...	10 (with 2 deaths)
Wallasey ...	0	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...
Totals ...	1	4 (with 1 death)	21 (with 1 death)	36 (with 11 deaths)

There were thus 13 deaths among the 62 patients, 11 of the fatal cases being Typhoid cases. The majority of these were very severe cases, and some were almost in a hopeless condition when admitted. I have before pointed out that many come from a class badly nourished and living amidst unwholesome conditions, and so badly fitted to stand an attack of this Fever.

The doctor sending in a patient continues to attend the case at the Hospital, except in the case of Pauper patients. It is difficult to estimate the benefits conferred by the Hospital on the district generally, for the isolation and disinfection so efficiently carried out there, probably save us from an extensive spread of these diseases. I have already remarked on the importance of thorough disinfection in connection with Typhoid Fever, and in Hospital this can be done so thoroughly that the secretions are prevented from carrying the disease to other quarters, as must too often be the case when patients, especially among the poorer classes, are treated in their own homes without proper and skilled nursing supervision.

The Hospital was repeatedly unable to receive all the patients desiring admission, but the new pavilion arranged for 12 additional beds will soon be ready for occupation, and I hope this will be equal to all ordinary demands. A Convalescent Ward is attached both to the Male and Female Ward, and all the arrangements are of the best and most modern kind. Its erection and fitting up have been supervised by the Surveyor and his Building Inspector.

In consequence of the marriage of the late Matron, Miss Malcolm was appointed in her stead. The work falling on the Matron and the two permanent nurses was at times very heavy, and when required additional nursing help was got.

With the opening of the new pavilion the permanent staff of nurses will probably have to be increased.

There has again been difficulty in securing an efficient and speedy collection of night soil, in spite of the division of the whole district into sections. During the past year an Inspector was appointed whose sole duty is to attend to this department. The object aimed at is to have all ash-pits, &c., emptied in each section every six weeks. The contract has been divided, for the coming year, between two firms, and it is hoped the work will go on smoothly, and that a systematic removal will be accomplished.

It is also expected that the erection of the new Refuse Destructor will soon be commenced, and no one aware of the growing difficulty of finding tips for the night-soil, will question the advantage to be derived from it, in spite of the increased cost thereby entailed. There have been frequent complaints about the nuisance arising from some of the tips, and more particularly from one in Seacombe, and the present system could not go on much longer in any case.

The Inspector of Nuisances continues to make a separate Report, and a perusal of this will show the extensive work carried out in his department. Details as to Inspection of Houses, Nuisances and their remedies, Cowsheds and Dairies, &c., will be found in his Report.

TABLE XV.—Vaccination Return for Twelve Months from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.—

Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Died before Vaccination Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Postponed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Removed and traced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Not found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
In default	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,116</u>

This gives a per centage of only 2·0 infants not accounted for. Mr. Stewart kindly supplies the above particulars, and I have no doubt the wonderful results steadily shown year after year, mainly account for the fact that we have had no general outbreak of small-pox since the early portion of 1877, a period of 17 years.

The next Table gives particulars of the amount of water pumped, and of its distribution, as kindly supplied by Mr. Hill, the Water Engineer.

TABLE XVI.

	Gallons.
Volume of Water pumped (for one year)	436,661,197
Average pumped per day	1,196,332
Average consumption per head per day	33·23
Divided as follows, viz. :—	
Watering Streets and Road-making	0·39
Supplied by Meters	3·43
Supplied to Shipping	0·18
Flushing Sewers	0·87
Domestic and other purposes, including Drinking-Fountains, Urinals, and Gardens by Assessment	28·36

The quantity of Water used for flushing sewers for the year ending 25th December, 1893, was 12,689,381 gallons, viz :—

Flushing Sewers by Hose	11,442,791
Supplied through Automatic Sewer Flushers in St. Alban's Road, Belgrave Street, Green Lane, Mersey Street, Wellington Road, Wallasey Road, Leasowe Road, and Beaconsfield Road	1,246,590

The well at Sea View Road has for a portion of the year been supplying water at the rate of 120,000 gallons daily, a temporary engine being utilised for this work, but it is hoped the permanent engine will be at work by the close of the present year, and this will relieve the excessive demands on the Poulton wells. The water from the new supply while equally pure, promises to be of a softer character.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. CRAIGMILE, M.A., M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FEBRUARY 12TH, 1894.



# DEATHS IN THE PARISH OF WALLASEY

During the Year 1893. Acreage 3,408.153. Population in 1891, 33,227. Estimated Population at middle of Year, 35,500.

DISEASES	SEXES		AGES										TOWNSHIPS				MONTHS												QUARTERS				Year	TOTAL	
	M.	F.	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 85	Above 85	Poulton and Seacombe	Liscard	Wallasey	Hospitals	Non-Residents	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	1st	2nd	3rd			4th
CLASSES.																																			
I—ZYMOTIC DISEASES ...	51	58	37	9	9	10	9	10	9	9	7	0	63	37	9	15	4	1	1	6	11	8	12	17	13	7	8	11	14	8	31	37	33	109	
II—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ...	48	54	5	3	1	1	14	23	27	18	10	0	56	41	5	5	4	1	8	1	9	14	8	12	7	9	7	13	10	13	31	28	30	102	
III—LOCAL DISEASES ...	137	145	57	24	13	10	13	23	27	44	78	1	140	127	15	11	7	22	12	28	21	20	30	29	21	20	24	30	25	62	71	70	282		
IV—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ...	44	69	60	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	38	7	45	57	11	0	0	7	4	6	11	11	13	12	6	15	6	10	12	17	35	33	28	113	
V—VIOLENT DEATHS ...	20	3	1*	0	1	2	3	3	5	6	2	0	9	13	1	0	12	1	3	1	1	0	1	7	0	4	2	2	5	2	8	8	23		
Not specified or ill defined ...	7	5	7	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	7	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	4	2	3	3	12	
TOTALS ...	307	334	166	42	24	23	41	51	72	78	135	8	320	280	41	32	27	38	28	43	54	53	65	73	55	51	49	68	64	109	172	179	181	641	
Class I																																			
ZYMOTIC DISEASES																																			
Order 1—Miasmatic																																			
1 Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2 Measles ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) ...	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4 Diphtheria ...	2	5	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5 Quinsy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6 Croup ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7 Whooping Cough ...	6	6	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	3	2	12	
8 Typhus Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9 Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	11	12	0	1	0	5	5	5	5	2	0	0	15	8	0	11	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	5	6	10	23		
10 Simple continued Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11 Erysipelas ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Puerperal Fever (Metria) ...	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3		
13 Carbuncle ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15 Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16 Diarrhoea ...	17	16	23	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	9	2	1	3	3	0	2	24	7	33		
18 Ague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19 Remittent Fever ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20 Rheumatic Fever ...	1	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0		
21 Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0		
22 Influenza ...	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	3	0	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9		
Order 2—Euthetic																																			
1 Syphilis ...	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0																			





SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
FEBRUARY, 1894.

# REPORT.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to your Board my Third Annual Report with regard to the work carried out by your Inspectors under the direction of the Health Committee for the year ending December 31st, 1893. During the year the work in connection with this department has so increased that it has been extremely difficult to keep pace with it. This is partly owing to the Local Government Board's order with respect to cholera, and partly to the increase in the infectious cases notified under the Notification Act. In consequence the work in connection with notices and sanitary reports has been very heavy owing to the repetition of so much information which is officially necessary under our present system of Local Government. The correspondence has also greatly increased, something like 1,571 letters having been received during the year, and 580 replies having been sent to correspondents. All this class of work necessarily means much office work for the Inspector, whilst at the same time the out-door work is accumulating, to overtake which a special effort has to be made later on.

The public are still alive to the impartial opinion of the Sanitary Inspector on all matters concerning house drains and sanitary fittings; repeated requests are made for inspection and complied with and much valuable work is done in this way.



The following is a tabulated statement of notices served and nuisances abated, under the Board's Bye-laws and Public Health Act, 1875, and also of other work carried on in connection with the Infectious Diseases' (Notification) Act, 1889.

Notices issued for the abatement of Nuisances ...	657
Houses in a dirty condition ...	24
Do. in an overcrowded condition ...	8
Do. with defective drains ..	207
Do. with choked drains ...	291
Do. with no supply of water for domestic purposes ...	16
W.C.'s with no supply of water ...	76
Do. with insufficient supply of water ...	42
Do. broken flush pipe, putty joints ...	57
Water Closet basins broken ...	11
Slopstone pipes disconnected from drains ...	27
Bath, lavatory and pantry waste pipes disconnected from drains or soil pipes ...	22
Bath, lavatory, pantry, and scullery sink waste pipes untrapped allowing foul air to enter the house ...	106
Soil pipes not ventilated, ventilated by rain water pipes or insufficiently ventilated ...	36
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains or soil pipes ...	57
Defective traps removed and earthenware gully or other traps fixed in lieu thereof ...	141
Waste pipes badly arranged allowing waste water to discharge over yard surfaces ...	76
Offensive accumulations removed ...	38
Defective privies and water closets re-constructed or repaired	439
Surfaces of yards, passages and water closets tiled and repaired	171
Keeping animals so as to be a nuisance ...	14
Ashpits reduced in depth, covered, repaired, and ventilated...	206
Old wells filled up ...	3
Damp house walls re-pointed, etc. ...	46
Urinals found in a dirty condition and cleansed ...	4
Defective roof gutters and down spouts repaired ...	67
Defective house roofs repaired ...	13
Cesspools abolished ...	4
Privies converted into proper and sufficient water closets ...	135
Drains tested with smoke tester ...	62

Defective soil pipes, etc., repaired ...	25
Main disconnecting traps fixed to house drains ...	5
Houses without means for ventilation under floors ...	4
Defective water closet cisterns ...	74
Houses with insufficient drains ...	21
Offensive ponds cleansed ...	10
Do. underground rain water tanks cleansed or abolished	4
Dangerous walls, back passage doors and frames, etc., repaired or re-built ...	17
Smoky chimneys ...	1
Houses with insufficient w.c. accommodation ...	1
Nuisance reports to Health Committee ...	256
Complaints referred to other departments ...	722
Letters written referring to nuisances and other matters ...	557
Special reports made on sanitary condition of premises ...	8
Post cards sent to School Board Officers and Teachers ...	35
Certificates given for sanitary works executed under notices	13
Certificates and letters written with reference to meat seized	15
Houses visited where infectious disease was reported ...	318

Seven hundred and sixteen special complaints have been received and attended to by this office during the year. In 489 cases, cause for complaint was found to exist, and notices were served and reports made, to remedy nuisances. In 66 cases the Inspector was of opinion that the matter complained of was not of sufficient importance to warrant a notice being served on the owner. In 24 cases the nuisances complained of were due to the tenants' neglect to keep the sanitary fittings clean and free from deposit, thereby causing the drains to become choked. In all these cases the occupiers were requested to abate the nuisance. In 30 cases there was no nuisance existing at the time of my inspection. In 107 cases, nuisances, structural defects, and other matters, have been attended to and remedied without the usual notice, a letter from this office drawing the attention of the owner or occupier to the defect being sufficient to secure attention.

The Grahtrix smoke testing machine has again proved of great service in demonstrating both by sight and smell the position of defective joints in underground drains.



# Abatement of Nuisances

I am glad to be able to report that there is still a steady improvement with regard to the abatement of nuisances. In some cases it has been necessary to serve the final notices to comply, but in nearly every case the notice has been complied with without recourse to legal proceedings. In one case a summons was issued, but withdrawn, as the owner immediately did the work and offered to pay the costs rather than allow the matter to go into the court. No information is laid against any owner unless every opportunity has been given him to comply with our notices. In all cases letters of explanation are written, pointing out the advantage of certain structural alterations that it may be desirable to make in existing old-fashioned sanitary arrangements, so as to get the house put into fair sanitary condition, and in accordance with present day ideas.

It is unfortunately a fact that many owners and agents have arrangements with dilatory tradesmen, who, when notices are forwarded to them to carry out the necessary work, often allow the matter to stand over until the last moment. This has occurred in several instances, especially in cottage property, and has therefore been the cause of much unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance to the tenants, and trouble to the Inspector.

## Meat seized

During the year 1893, 9,718 lbs. of meat have been seized, mostly at the Wallasey Lairages, and destroyed at Messrs. Mortimer's works, as unfit for human food. A small proportion of this amount was seized from some of the shops situated in the district. The total amount is made up as follows :—

3,454	lbs.	of	Beef.
645	„	„	Mutton.
5,610	„	„	Offal.
9	„	„	Pork.

A quantity of sheep livers, hearts, lungs, and spleens.

## Slaughter Houses

The private slaughter-houses within the district have been inspected at frequent intervals, and have been found to comply with the Board's Bye-Laws with respect to lime washing and the removal of offal and other offensive matters.

## Lairages

The Lairages at the Wallasey and Alfred Docks have been visited upon all occasions when slaughtering has been going on, and the Foreign Animals' Wharf visited during the landing of all foreign cattle.

During the latter portion of the year a butcher was summoned before the Magistrates for slaughtering cattle in his shop at Seacombe. He pleaded in mitigation of the offence that he was a stranger to the district, and had acted in ignorance of the Board's Bye-Laws with respect to slaughter-houses. Considering the defendant was a stranger to the district and had acted in ignorance, the Magistrates reduced the penalty to 20s., instead of the full penalty of £5.

COWKEEPERS, ETC.—The number of Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk duly registered under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 and 1886 (Dairies and Cowsheds Order 1885) are as follows :—

Cowkeepers	...	27
Purveyors of Milk	...	30
		—
		57

Slaughtering  
on unlicensed  
premises

Dairies,  
Cowsheds and  
Milkshop  
Inspection

showing a decrease of 9 compared with the previous year.

During the year a thorough and systematic inspection was made of all Dairies and Cowsheds, and a complete list of Cowkeepers showing the amount of cubic space and the general condition and surroundings in connection with each Cowshed, was submitted to the Health Committee. A sub-committee was formed, and met to consider the report, when it was ultimately resolved to amend the Bye-Laws made under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act (Dairies, etc. Order), and, if possible, to introduce a retrospective clause. The general condition of the Cowsheds, etc., may be classed as comparing very favourably with those I have inspected in other sanitary districts. In nearly every case, where requested, the Cowkeepers lime-washed the shed and dairy, on a second or third visit from the Inspector.

A detailed statement as to the general sanitary condition of Cowsheds and Dairies will be found at the end of this Report.

The milk shops have been frequently visited and the cleansing of walls, ceilings and vessels have been properly carried out.

Strict examinations have been made as to the suitability of the store in all cases where an application has been received from a person desirous of being registered as a purveyor of milk. In some cases it was found applicants intended to keep their milk vessels and surplus milk in sculleries or in sheds situated in yards in close proximity to ashpits. Cases were common where front parlours were submitted as the future milk store without any provision having been made for lime-washing, cleansing of vessels, etc.

Milk Shops  
and Milk  
Stores



# Offensive Trades

Complaints have been made to the Board and also to the Local Government Board, of the offensive smells proceeding from the immediate neighbourhood of the Phospho Guano works and the tallow melting and manure works, carried on at the Old Potteries, Seacombe.

I have made repeated visits to the works and neighbourhood in the early morning and found that a large proportion of the odour complained of proceeded from the Phospho Guano Works, which are directly under the supervision of the Alkali Works Inspector, appointed by the Local Government Board.

With regard to the Old Potteries, the works have been frequently visited, and it has been found that every care has been taken to prevent any nuisance in connection with the manufactures.

## House to house Inspection

House to house inspection has been carried on, so far as practicable, with the increased work of the departments, and many defects have been discovered and remedied, which would otherwise have escaped the Sanitary Inspector's notice.

## Houses visited in notified Cases of Infectious Disease

In notified cases of infectious disease the house drains and sanitary fittings were thoroughly examined and tested with the smoke apparatus, and any defects discovered were immediately reported to the owners, who generally were found willing to remedy matters. The house drains were also thoroughly flushed with the Board's hose pipe, and a quantity of diluted carbolic acid poured down the various yard gully traps.

## Provision against Infection

Strict measures have been taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease. During the year both disinfecting vans have been kept in constant use, one for removing the infected articles to the disinfecting station, and the other for returning the articles after disinfection. All infected houses and rooms have been thoroughly disinfected with sulphur fumes.

The amount of disinfecting work done is detailed below :—

No. of houses disinfected.	No. of articles of clothing disinfected.	No. of beds or mattresses disinfected.
132	1,449	313

The above articles of clothing and bedding were taken to the steam disinfecter, at Mill Lane.



During the year two cases of smallpox occurred at Seacombe. As Smallpox cases soon as the first case was notified the patient was immediately removed to the Mill Lane Hospital, and the house thoroughly disinfected. All the paper was stripped from the walls of each room, and those rooms not papered were re-coloured, as well as each ceiling, and all parts generally limewashed. All infected articles of bedding and clothing were destroyed, and compensation paid therefor. All defects discovered in the sanitary arrangements were immediately remedied by the owner.

All the members of the family (6 in number) as well as the unfortunate Sanitary Inspector were immediately re-vaccinated, and I am glad to be able to report no fresh cases occurred.

The second case occurred on board the canal boat "Sir William," belonging to the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, and at that time lying in the Great Float, Poulton, near the oil works. The Captain of the flat, feeling unwell, left the boat and returned to his home at Runcorn. A medical man was called in to see the man, and he pronounced the case to be smallpox. The owners of the flat were communicated with, who in turn notified us of the case. The flat was immediately isolated from the other boats, and the bed and all articles of clothing were removed at once to Mill Lane Hospital and disinfected. The fore and aft cabins were closed and thoroughly stoved for three days. No other case occurred on the boat.

In accordance with the Local Government Board's order with respect to Cholera, a large number of notifications were received from the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority and others that certain passengers had been allowed to land from vessels arriving from Hamburg and other foreign ports during the epidemic of Cholera, and that at the time of landing it was the intention of such persons to proceed to our district, either as residents or visitors. Frequent visits were paid to ascertain the general health of the persons so notified, and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health. I am again glad to be able to report that no cases were imported into our district. Cholera Precautions

Several cases of overcrowding have been reported to your Inspectors during the past year, but on inspection it was ascertained that many of the persons were simply on a visit, and were not persons in actual occupation, either as tenants or sub-tenants. Overcrowding

Where over-crowding has been discovered, notices have been served to reduce the number of lodgers, and with the desired effect.

Notification post cards have been supplied to the School Board Officer, so that where he is of opinion over-crowding exists he may forward me early information thereof.

Canal Boat  
Inspection

With regard to the work executed under the Canal Boats' Acts, 1877 and 1884, and the Local Government Board Regulations made thereunder, I cannot do better than submit my Annual Report, made in compliance with the circular letter of the Local Government Board hereon. Mr. John Brydone, Her Majesty's Chief Canal Boat Inspector, visited this department on the 2nd December, and examined the Canal Boat Journals, registers and notice books, and expressed himself satisfied with the work carried out.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 15TH, 1894.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the circular letter received from the Local Government Board, I have the honor to lay before your Board my Annual Report as to the enforcement of the Canal Boats' Acts, 1877 and 1884, and of the regulations made thereunder. 44 boats were inspected during the year ending 31st December, 1893. 6 boats contravened the Canal Boats' Acts and Local Government Board Regulations. (*a*)—1 boat was not registered; (*b*)—No canal boats were registered under our Board; (*c*)—In 5 cases the master failed to produce the certificate; (*d*)—In 2 cases the boats were not lettered, marked and numbered; (*e and f*)—No case of overcrowding has been discovered, each boat generally carrying 2 men only—master and mate; (*g and h*)—The cabins of the boats were found fairly clean and well painted; (*i*)—1 boat was found without a suitable cask for drinking water; (*j*)—Bilge water is removed daily as far as could be ascertained; (*k*)—1 case of small-pox was notified during the year; (*l*)—The Inspector has not been refused admittance in any case.

No legal proceedings have been taken. Notices were served on all owners of canal boats which infringed the Acts or Regulations, and where the owners failed to forward the certificate attached to the said notice

within the time specified, the contravention was reported to the Board and proceedings granted. Final notice by letter of the Board's intention to take proceedings have been the means of securing compliance in each case.

On the 11th January, 1893, information was received that the master of the canal boat, "Sir William," owned by the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, was suffering from small-pox. Immediate enquiry was made and it was discovered that the man feeling unwell on board the boat had returned to his home at Runcorn. A doctor was called in and found the man was suffering from small-pox. The boat was immediately isolated in the dock and thoroughly disinfected and the bedding, etc., removed to the disinfection station at Mill Lane. The fore cabin in which the man was taken ill was stoved from the 11th to the 14th of January.

I communicated at once with the Chief Inspector of Nuisances at Runcorn and he replied that the case was a very mild one and was under his supervision.

The boat was detained 4 days for disinfection, etc.

I would again wish to point out the strict economy, consistent with Economy  
Procedure efficiency that has been observed by this department during the year. A large amount of meat, etc., has been seized and destroyed without having recourse to legal proceedings, and without any charge for its destruction.

Nuisances have also been abated in large numbers without an appeal to the law, doubtless owing to frequent applications and explanations by letter, and personally.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. BASCOMBE,

Assoc. S. INST., G.B.







COWSHED AND DAIRY INSPECTION.

COWSHEDS

DAIRIES

Date of Visit 1893	Situation of Premises	Occupier	Owner	General Structural Condition	Cubical Contents Cubic Ft.	Number of Cows Accommodation Kept for	Ventilation by	Lighted by	Drainage	Removal of Manure	Water supply	Situation and Size	Materials of which walls and floors are made of	Drainage (if any)	Ventilation	Date of limewashing of dairy and cowshed 1893	Amount of cubic space as compared with that required by the Bye-laws
June 30th	Rake Lane, Liscard	Mr. Samuel Alltree	Mr. Alltree	3 brick buildings, good	2,500 3,184 1,260	4 6 2	Swinging windows, openings in walls and doors	Window and wall openings	By open channels into gully	As often as necessary	Board's water direct from the main	Adjoining kitchen, 12ft. 0in. by 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 0in.	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed, concrete floor	None	Swinging roof light	May	Insufficient
" 13th	Oakdale Farm, Seacombe	Mrs. Mary Ann Bryant	Messrs. Monk & Newhall	1 brick erection, fair, 1 wooden erection	5,700 6,500	8 2	6 openings in walls	2 windows and wall openings	"	As often as necessary and distributed over fields	"	Adjoining kitchen, 7ft. 6in. by 7ft 6in. by 9ft. 0in.	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed, brick floor	"	Sliding window	July	"
" 6th	Hose Side, Liscard	Mr. John Braithwaite	Mr. Braithwaite	Wooden erection, fair	1,650	4	Openings in roof	1 window	"	As often as necessary	"	Small shed adjoining yard	Wood partition walls, limewashed, cement floor	"	Roof opening and half open door	April	"
" 13th	Breck Road, Wallasey	Mr. John Broster	Mr. Broster	"	2,880	5	Half open doors	"	"	"	"	Outbuilding adjoining house	Limewashed partition, brick and stone plastered walls, flagged floor	Outside over an earthen-ware gully	Sliding window	July	"
" 13th	Poulton Lodge, Poulton	Mr. Samuel P. Chambers	Mr. Richard Hulse	"	4,320	6	Half open doors and windows	Half open doors and windows	"	"	"	Large room adjoining kitchen	Limewashed partition, brick and stone plastered walls, flagged floor	None	"	"	"
" 13th	Green Lane, Wallasey	Mr. John Darrah	Mr. Darrah	2 brick erections, good	1,440 960	3 2	Half open doors and wall openings	Half open doors and windows	"	"	"	Off entrance passage, 4ft. by 8ft. by 10ft.	Limewashed partition, brick and stone plastered walls, flagged floor	"	"	May	"
" 13th	Liscard Road, Liscard	Mrs. Margaret Dutton	Mr. R. Williams	Wooden erection, fair	2,068	3	Half open doors and roof	Wall openings and half open door	"	"	"	Shed erected in yard, 10ft. 0in. by 6ft. 10in. by 6ft. 0in.	Wooden partition walls, limewashed, brick floor	"	Openings over door	June	"
" 13th	Park Street, Liscard	Mr. George Fogg	Mr. Fogg	2 wooden erections	1,125 4,205	3 9	Openings in walls and half doors	Wall and door openings	"	"	"	Adjoining kitchen, 16ft. by 12ft. by 11ft.	Brick walls, limewashed, tiled floor	Trapped gully and drain	Skylight (made to open) and door	"	"
" 30th	Mill Lane, Liscard	Mr. Robert Gracy	The Exors. of the late Mr. Littledale	Brick erections, very good	24,035	32	Openings in walls, half doors and roof louvres	5 windows	"	"	Board's water direct from the main, also from a large well	Specially constructed outside main house, 25ft. by 16ft. by 11ft.	Brick walls, plastered and painted, concrete floor	None	10 openings in wall	"	"
" 30th	Magazine Lane, Liscard	Mrs Helen Hayes	Mrs. Maloyne, Grove Road	Wooden erection, fair	1,837	3	Openings in walls and half door	Wall openings	"	"	Board's water	Adjoining kitchen, 10ft. by 7ft. by 9ft.	Stone walls, plastered and limewashed	"	Sliding window	May	"
" 30th	Seaview Road, Liscard	Miss Mary Hughes	Mr. Strong, Caldý	"	3,512	6	Openings in walls and roof	"	"	"	"	Adjoining kitchen, 9ft. by 5ft. by 6ft. 3in.	Stone walls, plastered and limewashed	"	"	"	"
" 30th	Mill Lane, Liscard	Mrs. A. Huntingdon	Messrs. Smith & Sons	"	1,433	1	"	"	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon (no dairy)	...	...	...	"	Sufficient for the cow only
" 13th	Limekiln Lane, Poulton	Mrs. E. Hockenhall	Mr. Mainwaring Shrewsbý	2 wooden erections	2,673 1,600	5 1	"	"	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon (no dairy)	...	...	...	June	Insufficient
July 19th	Beech Bank, Manor Road, Liscard	Mrs. Annie Jones	Messrs. Wright, Beckett & Co.	Brick erection	1,620	2	Open window over door	Window	"	"	"	Adjoining basement passage, 15ft. by 12ft. by 7ft. 6in.	Stone and brick walls, plastered and limewashed	None	Large perforated iron grating let into main house wall	"	Sufficient
June 13th	Wallasey Village	Mrs. A. Jones	Squire Vyner	2 brick buildings, good	2,688 2,016	6 6	"	"	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon	...	...	...	July	Insufficient
July 19th	Victoria Road, Seacombe	Mr. James Jones	Mr. Jones	2 wooden erections	3,872	10	Various openings in partition	Partition openings and half doors	"	"	"	Adjoining kitchen, 16ft. 6in. by 6ft. by 7ft.	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed	None	Half open door and window	June	Insufficient
June 13th	Creek Side, Poulton	Mr. R. D. Lewis	Liverpool Corporation	Brick buildings	2,860 3,375	4 6	Wall openings and half doors	Windows	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon (no dairy)	...	...	...	July	"
" 13th	Wallasey Village	Mr. Wm. Lawton	Squire Vyner	1 brick building, good 1 stone building 1 wooden erection	5,468 1,320 2,040	10 4 6	Wall openings and half doors	"	"	"	"	Outbuildings	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed	None	Half open window	January	"
" 30th	Rake Lane, Liscard	Mr. R. Niccolls	Mr. Fredk. North	Wooden erection, fair	5,606	14	Wall openings and half doors	"	"	"	"	Adjoining main house wall	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed, flagged floor	Gully trap and drain	Half open window and door	June	"
" 13th	Gorsey Lane, Poulton	Mr. John Robinson	Squire Vyner	3 brick buildings, fair	1,408 2,171 6,290	3 3 9	Openings in walls and half doors	Half doors and wall openings	"	"	"	Adjoining main house wall, 7ft. 6in. by 8ft. by 8ft. 6in.	Brick walls, plastered and limewashed, brick floor	None	Half open window and door	"	"
" 13th	Breck Road, Poulton	Mr. J. Spragg	Squire Vyner	Wooden erection, fair	2,600	4	Half door openings	Half door openings	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon. There is a small basement cellar arranged for milk vessels, 11ft. by 9ft. by 7ft.	Stone walls, limewashed, brick floor	"	Half open door	July	"
" 13th	Leasowe Road, Wallasey	Mr. J. Sutton	Mrs. Tippet, London	Brick and stone building, good	3,276	4	Openings in walls and doors	Wall openings	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon (no dairy)	...	...	...	May	Sufficient for the 4 cows only
" 13th	Wallasey Village	Mr. Wm. Strong	Mr. Thomas Molyneux	Brick and stone building, good	4,500	4	"	"	"	"	"	Milk is taken direct from shippon (no dairy)	...	...	...	June	Sufficient for 5 cows only
July 19th	St. Paul's Road, Seacombe	Mr. David Thomas	Keeps one cow (out to grass)	during the summer season	only.	...	No cowshed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 13th	Big Yard, Wallasey	Mr. J. H. Webster	Mr. Webster	2 cowsheds (brick and stone buildings), good	1,344 3,250	5 7	Openings in walls and half doors	Half doors and wall openings	"	"	"	Adjoining kitchen, walls plastered and limewashed 10ft. by 6ft. by 8ft.	Stone walls, plastered and limewashed, tiled floor	None	Open window and door	May	Insufficient
July 19th	Warren Drive, Liscard	Mr. Samuel Windsor	Mr. Birch	2 cowsheds (1 brick and stone building, 1 wooden erection)	2,592 4,320	4 2	Openings in walls and half doors	Half doors and wall openings	"	"	"	Adjoining shippon, stone walls plastered and limewashed	Stone walls, plastered and limewashed, flagged floor	"	Open window and door	"	Insufficient

Note—The number of cows has been ascertained by information received from the Owner or cow-herd at the time of inspection, or from the provision made for the accommodation of cattle, viz. :—number of stalls.

The manure, in some cases, is allowed to accumulate on the land surrounding the shippon, and apparently only removed when there is a good market for it, or the heap becomes inconveniently large.

H. C. BASCOMBE,  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.







I R I S H S E A

LIGHTHOUSE

SANDHILLS.

RAILWAY

TOWNSHIP

OF

WALLASEY

TOWNSHIP OF  
LISCARD

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— WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD —  
— MAP —  
— OF PART OF THE —  
— PARISH OF WALLASEY. —  
— 1892 —

1893. REFERENCE.		
MEASLES	●	1
SCARLET FEVER	▲	2
DIPHTHERIA AND ROUP	✱	9
WHOOPING COUGH	●	12
TYPHOID	▲	23
DIARRHŒA	✱	33

